

Assigned to a laboratory at the University of Chicago, Dr. Seaborg was chief of a Manhattan Project unit that was trying to devise a way of isolating large amounts of plutonium from uranium. By 1943, they had separated enough plutonium to send samples to the Manhattan Project scientists working at the laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., where it was needed for some crucial experiments.

To arrange for the return of the plutonium to the Chicago laboratory, Dr. Seaborg had to devise a shortcut around the cumbersome and top secret wartime security apparatus. Lacking clearance to enter the Los Alamos laboratories, he took his wife on a vacation to nearby Santa Fe, where one morning he had breakfast with one of the Los Alamos physicists. At the restaurant after the meal, the physicist handed over the plutonium, which Dr. Seaborg placed in his suitcase and took back to Chicago on a train.

By 1945, there had been enough plutonium produced to build two atomic bombs, including the one dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, three days after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Shortly thereafter, Japan capitulated and on Aug. 14, 1945, the war ended.

In 1946, Dr. Seaborg returned to Berkeley as a full professor, where he continued his prewar research on the discovery of new elements. He was associate director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and chief of its nuclear chemistry research section from 1954 to 1958. He became chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in 1958 and served in that capacity until his 1961 appointment as chairman of the AEC.

Glenn Theodore Seaborg was born in the small mining town of Ishpeming, on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. At the age of 10, he moved to a suburb of Los Angeles with his family. He was first in his class and valedictorian in high school, and in September 1929, he entered the University of California at Los Angeles. To raise money for his college expenses he was a stevedore, an apricot picker, a laboratory assistant at a rubber company and an apprentice Linotype operator for the Los Angeles Herald. He was an assistant in the UCLA chemistry laboratory and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

On graduating from UCLA, he transferred to the University of California's Berkeley campus where he had a teaching assistantship and a fellowship to study nuclear chemistry under the noted chemist, Gilbert N. Lewis. He received a doctorate in chemistry at Berkeley in 1937, then became a research associate under Lewis and later an instructor in chemistry.

He was a popular classroom teacher, but it was in the laboratory that Dr. Seaborg made his mark in the scientific community. There his co-worker, McMillan, he demonstrated that by bombarding uranium with neutrons, a new element—heavier than uranium—could be identified and produced. He called it neptunium after Neptune, the planet beyond Uranus in the solar system.

Building on this demonstration, Dr. Seaborg directed a team that employed a similar process to isolate the next of what came to be known as the transuranium elements—those with nuclei heavier than uranium, which had been the heaviest of the known elements. This next new element was named plutonium, after Pluto, the planet beyond Neptune in the solar system.

This would become the critical element in the development of atomic war weapons. After World War II, Dr. Seaborg continued his work on transuranium elements in the Berkeley laboratories, discovering substances later called berkelium, californium,

einsteinium, fermium, mendelevium, nobelium and "seaborgium," which was officially accepted as the name for element 106 in August 1997.

In his presentation speech on the awarding of the 1951 Nobel Prize, A.F. Westgren of the Royal Swedish Academy said Dr. Seaborg had "written one of the most brilliant pages in the history of discovery of chemical elements."

As a member of the General Advisory Committee of the AEC, Dr. Seaborg endorsed—reluctantly—the postwar crash program that developed the hydrogen bomb.

"Although I deplore the prospect of our country's putting a tremendous effort into the H-bomb, I must confess that I have been unable to come to the conclusion that we should not," he said.

On his appointment as chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in 1958, Dr. Seaborg gave up his research work. For the next three years, he supervised what Newsweek magazine called "possibly the best faculty in the United States."

His 1961 appointment as AEC chairman made him the first scientist to direct the commission, and he was an insider and adviser to President Kennedy and U.S. negotiator Averell Harriman in the talks with the Soviet Union that led to the Limited Test Ban Treaty. Ratified by the Senate in September 1963, the treaty banned above-ground nuclear tests and committed the United States and the Soviet Union to seeking "discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time." For Dr. Seaborg, who had hoped for comprehensive prohibition of nuclear tests, the treaty was only a partial victory.

On leaving the AEC in summer 1971, Dr. Seaborg told NBC's "Meet the Press" that the commission's major achievement under his leadership was "the development of economic nuclear power and the placement of that in the domain of private enterprise." In addition to the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, he also mentioned the start-up of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

He observed, somewhat ruefully, that it was the Department of the Defense, not the AEC, that had full control of the U.S. nuclear weapons program.

On rejoining the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley, following his departure from the AEC, Dr. Seaborg held the rank of university professor—the highest academic distinction. In 1983, concerned with the quality of science education, he became a professor in the university's graduate school of education.

He was a former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a recipient of the Enrico Fermi Award of the AEC and the Priestly Medal of the American Chemical Society. In 1991, he received the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest award for scientific achievement.

In 1942, Dr. Seaborg married Helen L. Griggs, with whom he had four sons and two daughters. When his children were young, the Nobel Prize-winning scientist was an enthusiastic participant in family baseball, volleyball and basketball games and in swimming contests.

One of his sons, Peter Glenn Seaborg, died in May of 1997.●

#### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

● Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI, section 2, of

the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Rules of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Rules follow:

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

##### I. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary on three days notice or in the alternative with the consent of the Ranking Minority Member or pursuant to the provision of the Standing Rules of the Senate, as amended.

2. Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or any Subcommittee shall file with the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee or Subcommittee prescribes.

3. On the request of any Member, a nomination or bill on the agenda of the Committee will be held over until the next meeting of the Committee or for one week, whichever occurs later.

##### II. QUORUMS

1. Ten Members shall constitute a quorum of the Committee when reporting a bill or nomination; provided that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

2. For the purpose of taking sworn testimony, a quorum of the Committee and each Subcommittee thereof, now or hereafter appointed, shall consist of one Senator.

##### III. PROXIES

When a record vote is taken in the Committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, a quorum being present, a Member who is unable to attend the meeting may submit his vote by proxy, in writing or by telephone, or through personal instructions. A proxy must be specific with respect to the matters it addresses.

##### IV. BRINGING A MATTER TO A VOTE

The Chairman shall entertain a non-debatable motion to bring a matter before the Committee to a vote. If there is objection to bring the matter to a vote without further debate, a rollcall vote of the Committee shall be taken, and debate shall be terminated if the motion to bring the matter to a vote without further debate passes with ten votes in the affirmative, one of which must be cast by the minority.

##### V. SUBCOMMITTEES

1. Any Member of the Committee may sit with any Subcommittee during its hearings or any other meeting, but shall not have the authority to vote on any matter before the Subcommittee unless he is a Member of such Subcommittee.

2. Subcommittees shall be considered *de novo* whenever there is a change in the Subcommittee chairmanship and seniority on the particular Subcommittee shall not necessarily apply.

3. Except for matters retained at the full Committee, matters shall be referred to the appropriate Subcommittee or Subcommittees by the chairman, except as agreed by a majority vote of the Committee or by the agreement of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member.

##### VI. ATTENDANCE RULES

1. Official attendance at all Committee markups and executive sessions of the Committee shall be kept by the Committee Clerk. Official attendance at all Subcommittee markups and executive sessions shall be kept by the Subcommittee Clerk.

2. Official attendance at all hearings shall be kept, provided that Senators are notified

by the Committee Chairman and ranking Member, in the case of Committee hearings, and by the Subcommittee Chairman and ranking Member, in the case of Subcommittee hearings, 48 hours in advance of the hearing that attendance will be taken; otherwise, no attendance will be taken. Attendance at all hearings is encouraged.●

#### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, Senate Standing Rule XXVI requires each committee to adopt rules to govern the procedures of the Committee and to publish those rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the first year of each Congress. On January 20, 1999, the committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions held a business meeting during which the members of the Committee unanimously adopted rules to govern the procedures of the Committee. Consistent with Standing Rule XXVI, today I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the Rules of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.<sup>1</sup>

The rules follow:

##### RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

(As adopted in executive session January 20, 1999)

*Rule 1.*—Subject to the provisions of rule XXVI, paragraph 5, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 10:00 a.m., in room SD-430, Dirksen Senate Office Building. The chairman may, upon proper notice, call such additional meetings as he may deem necessary.

*Rule 2.*—The chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee, or if the chairman is not present, the ranking majority member present, shall preside at all meetings.

*Rule 3.*—Meetings of the committee or a subcommittee, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public except as otherwise specifically provided in subsections (b) and (d) of rule 26.5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

*Rule 4.*—(a) Subject to paragraph (b), one-third of the membership of the committee, actually present, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business. Any quorum of the committee which is composed of less than a majority of the members of the committee shall include at least one member of the majority and one member of the minority.

(b) A majority of the members of the subcommittee, actually present, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business: provided, no measure or matter shall be ordered reported unless such majority shall include at least one member of the minority who is a member of the subcommittee. If, at any subcommittee meeting, a measure or matter cannot be ordered reported because of the absence of such a minority member, the measure or matter shall lay over for a day. If the presence of a

member of the minority is not then obtained, a majority of the members of the subcommittee, actually present, may order such measure or matter reported.

(c) No measure or matter shall be ordered reported from the committee or a subcommittee unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee is actually present at the time such action is taken.

*Rule 5.*—With the approval of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, one member thereof may conduct public hearings other than taking sworn testimony.

*Rule 6.*—Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee or a subcommittee if the absent member has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded. While proxies may be voted on a motion to report a measure or matter from the committee, such a motion shall also require the concurrence of a majority of the members who are actually present at the time such action is taken.

The committee may poll any matters of committee business as a matter of unanimous consent; provided that every member is polled and every poll consists of the following two questions:

(1) Do you agree or disagree to poll the proposal; and

(2) Do you favor or oppose the proposal.

*Rule 7.*—There shall be prepared and kept a complete transcript or electronic recording adequate to fully record the proceedings of each committee or subcommittee meeting or conference whether or not such meetings or any part thereof is closed pursuant to the specific provisions of subsections (b) and (d) of rule 26.5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, unless a majority of said members vote to forgo such a record. Such records shall contain the vote cast by each member of the committee or subcommittee on any question on which a "yea and nay" vote is demanded, and shall be available for inspection by any committee member. The clerk of the committee, or the clerk's designee, shall have the responsibility to make appropriate arrangements to implement this rule.

*Rule 8.*—The committee and each subcommittee shall undertake, consistent with the provisions of rule XXVI, paragraph 4, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to issue public announcement of any hearing it intends to hold at least one week prior to the commencement of such hearing.

*Rule 9.*—The committee or a subcommittee shall, so far as practicable, require all witnesses heard before it to file written statements of their proposed testimony at least 24 hours before a hearing, unless the chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause for failure to so file, and to limit their oral presentation to brief summaries of their arguments. The presiding officer at any hearing is authorized to limit the time of each witness appearing before the committee or a subcommittee. The committee or a subcommittee shall, as far as practicable, utilize testimony previously taken on bills and measures similar to those before it for consideration.

*Rule 10.*—Should a subcommittee fail to report back to the full committee on any measure within a reasonable time, the chairman may withdraw the measure from such subcommittee and report that fact to the full committee for further disposition.

*Rule 11.*—No subcommittee may schedule a meeting or hearing at a time designated for a hearing or meeting of the full committee. No more than one subcommittee executive meeting may be held at the same time.

*Rule 12.*—It shall be the duty of the chairman in accordance with section 133(c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, to report or cause to be reported to the Senate, any measure or recommendation approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken, necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote in the Senate.

*Rule 13.*—Whenever a meeting of the committee or subcommittee is closed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) or (d) of rule 26.5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no person other than members of the committee, members of the staff of the committee, and designated assistants to members of the committee shall be permitted to attend such closed session, except by special dispensation of the committee or subcommittee or the chairman thereof.

*Rule 14.*—The chairman of the committee or a subcommittee shall be empowered to adjourn any meeting of the committee or a subcommittee if a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes of the time schedule for such meeting.

*Rule 15.*—Whenever a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part thereof shall be before the committee or a subcommittee for final consideration, the clerk shall place before each member of the committee or subcommittee a print of the statute or the part or section thereof to be amended or replaced showing by stricken-through type, the part or parts to be omitted and in italics, the matter proposed to be added, if a member makes a timely request for such print.

*Rule 16.*—An appropriate opportunity shall be given the minority to examine the proposed text of committee reports prior to their filing or publication. In the event there are supplemental, minority, or additional view, and appropriate opportunity shall be given the majority to examine the proposed text prior to filing or publication.

*Rule 17.*—(a) The committee, or any subcommittee, may issue subpoenas, or hold hearings to take sworn testimony or hear subpoenaed witnesses, only if such investigative activity has been authorized by majority vote of the committee.

(b) For the purpose of holding a hearing to take sworn testimony or hear subpoenaed witnesses, three members of the committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum: provided, with the concurrence of the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, a single member may hear subpoenaed witnesses or take sworn testimony.

(c) The committee may, by a majority vote, delegate the authority to issue subpoenas to the chairman of the committee or a subcommittee, or to any member designated by such chairman. Prior to the issuance of each subpoena, the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee, and any other member so requesting, shall be notified regarding the identity of the person to whom it will be issued and the nature of the information sought and its relationship to the authorized investigative activity, except where the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, in consultation with the ranking minority member, determines that such notice would unduly impede the investigation. All information obtained pursuant to such investigative activity shall be made available as promptly as possible to each member of the committee requesting same, or to any assistant to a member of the committee, designated by such member in writing, but the use of any such information is subject to restrictions imposed by the rules of the Senate. Such information, to the extent that it

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to S. Res. 20, Committee on Labor and Human Resources name was changed to Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions on January 19, 1999.